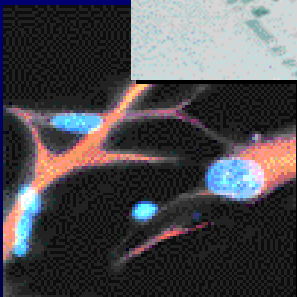
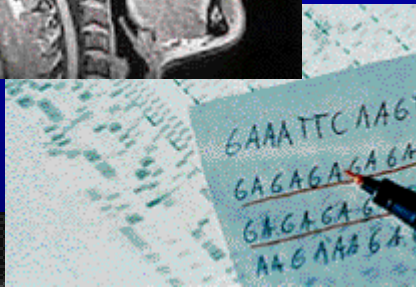
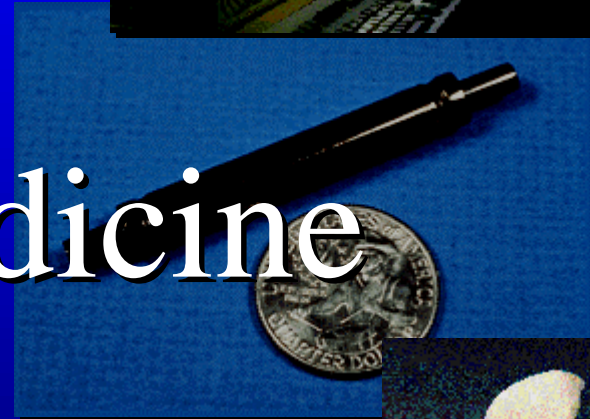
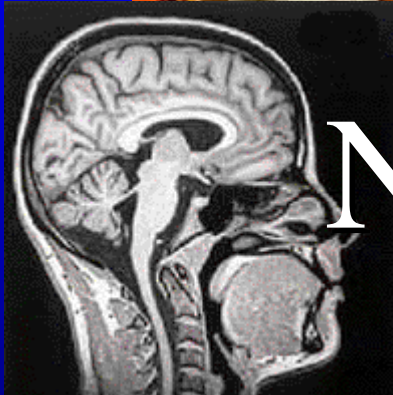
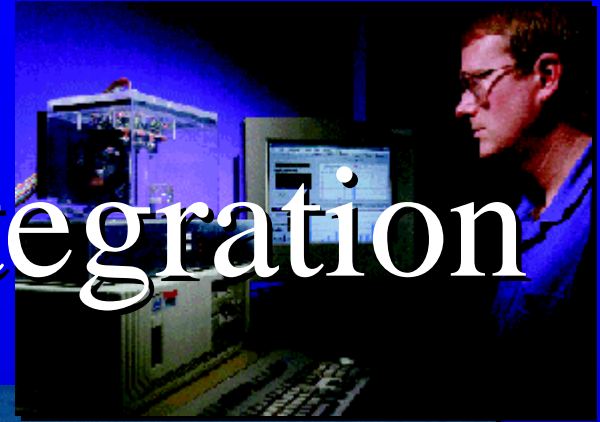


Technology Integration in Navy Medicine



C. Forrest Faison III, M.D.
CDR MC USN

Why technology is important

- Critical enabler
 - Enhance efficiency, effectiveness
 - Improve outcomes
 - Improve readiness
- Standardize healthcare benefit
- Move us to Population Health



“We must examine our processes, embrace appropriate new technology and standardize to limit inventory and take advantage of volume discounts”.

VADM Richard A. Nelson

Buying, Developing, Maintaining Medical Technology.....



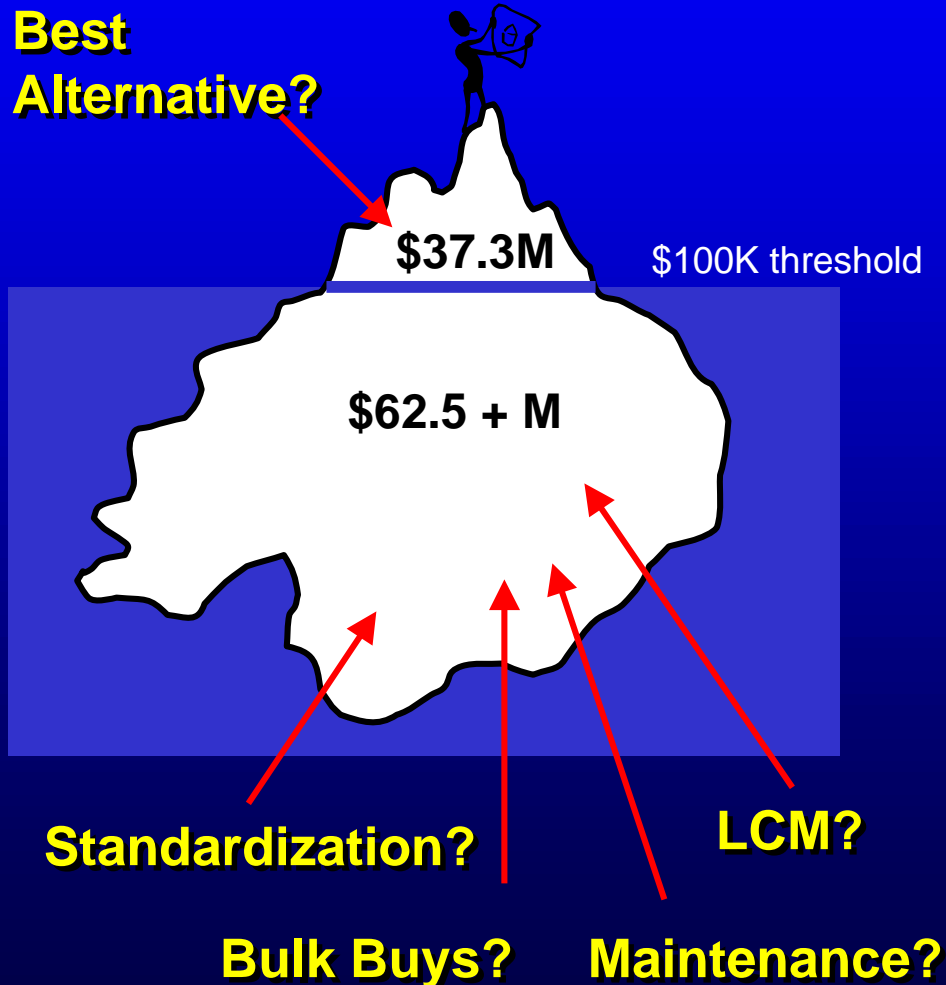
● \$ 1.2 B

What the MHS
spends ANNUALLY
on medical technologies

Navy's share: > \$100M

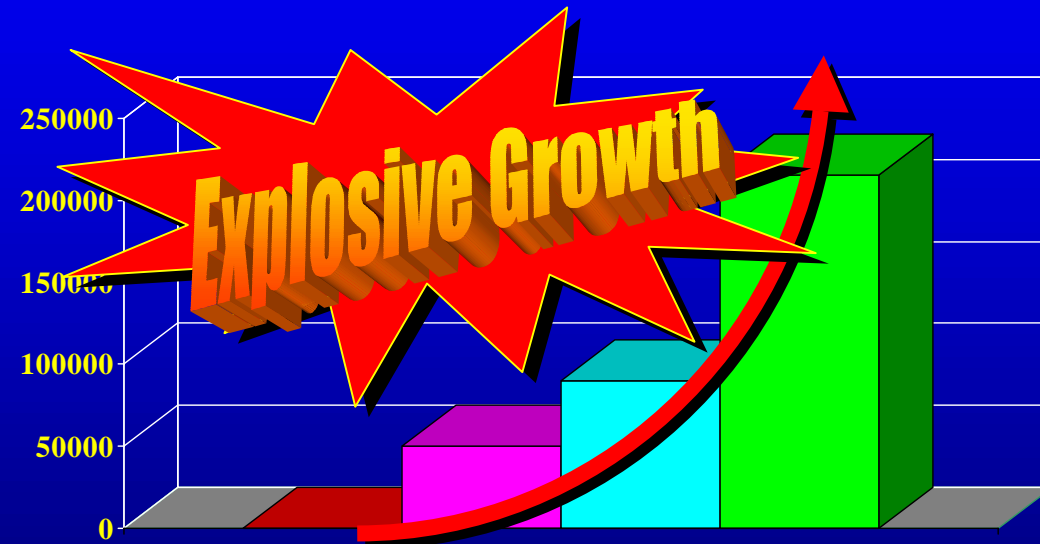
Arleigh Burke Class Destroyer

The Track Record: mirrors others



- Large investment
- Multiple managers
- Limited visibility - no “Bird’s eye view”
- “Techno-centricity”
- Cross-functional integration lacking
- Collaboratives underutilized
- Influence underutilized

Ahead: Opportunity or Threat ?



Medical Patents, US Patent Office

- Exploding market
- Limitless options
- Procurement ceilings
- Falling prices
- Valuable Tool, or.....
- Enormous burden

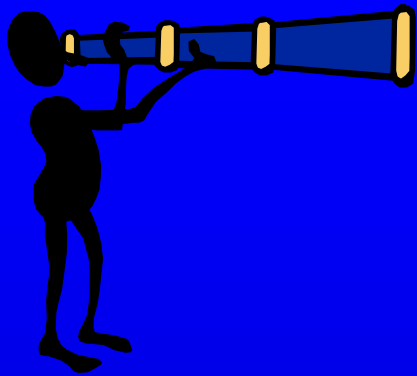
Are we in the best
position for the
future?



Some challenges, but
is it a big deal?

**Yes....it is a
BIG deal**





Desired State

- ID, resource to prioritized need
 - Roadmap: Today, PH
- Mission-focused, BCA-based investments
- Optimize integration
- ID cross-functional relationships, constraints
- Optimize collaboratives
- Create technology portfolio: “Bird’s eye view”
- Exploit leadership power, influence

Desired State:

Alignment, Prioritization, BCA-guided investments



Roadmap: charting a course

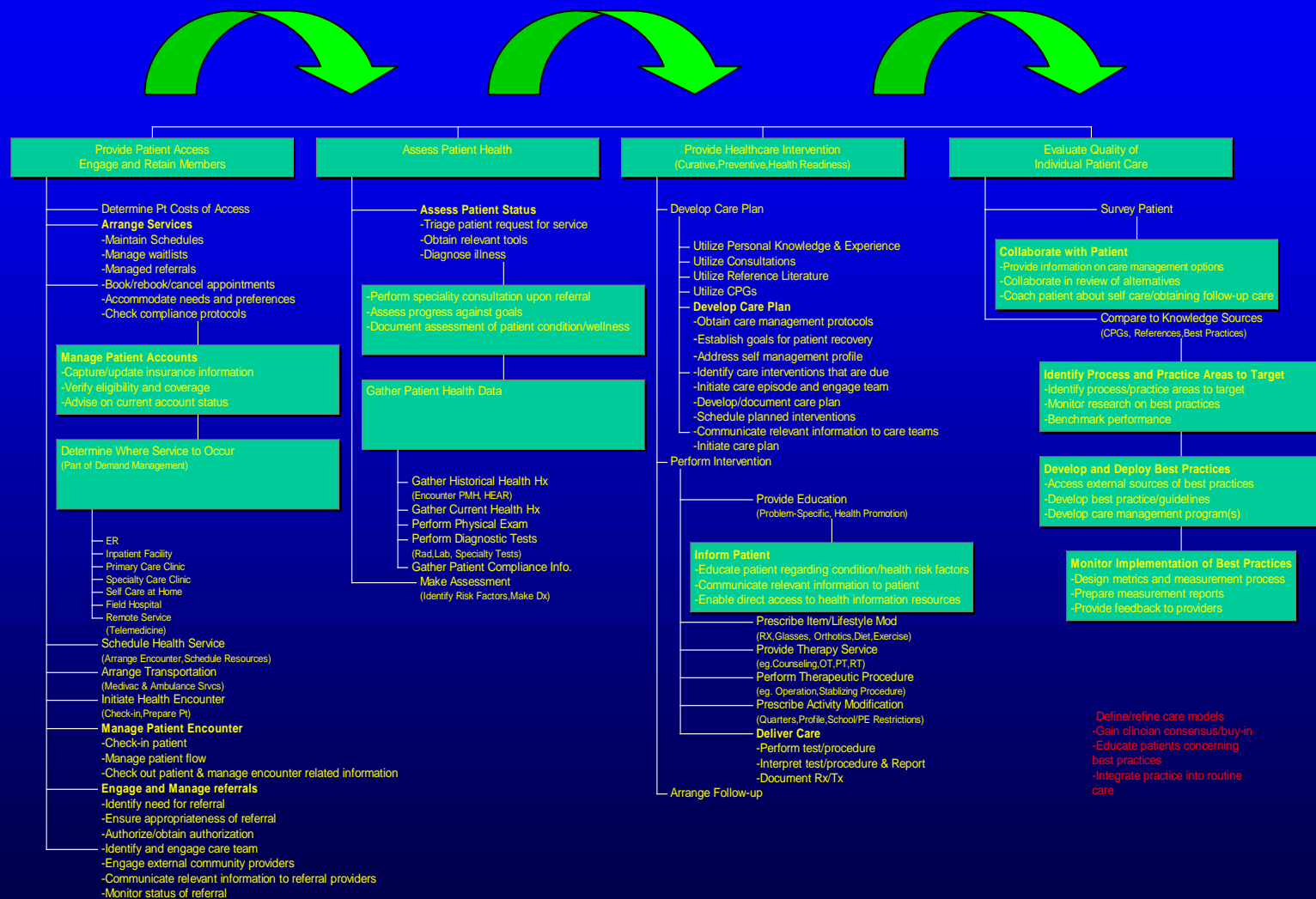
First step to alignment, prioritization

- Dissect mission into discrete capabilities
 - Today's mission
 - Population Health
- ID dependencies, relationships
- Capability: combination of
 - People, who have been
 - Trained, to do
 - Processes, using
 - Tools (of which technology is one), supported by
 - Policies



Intervention

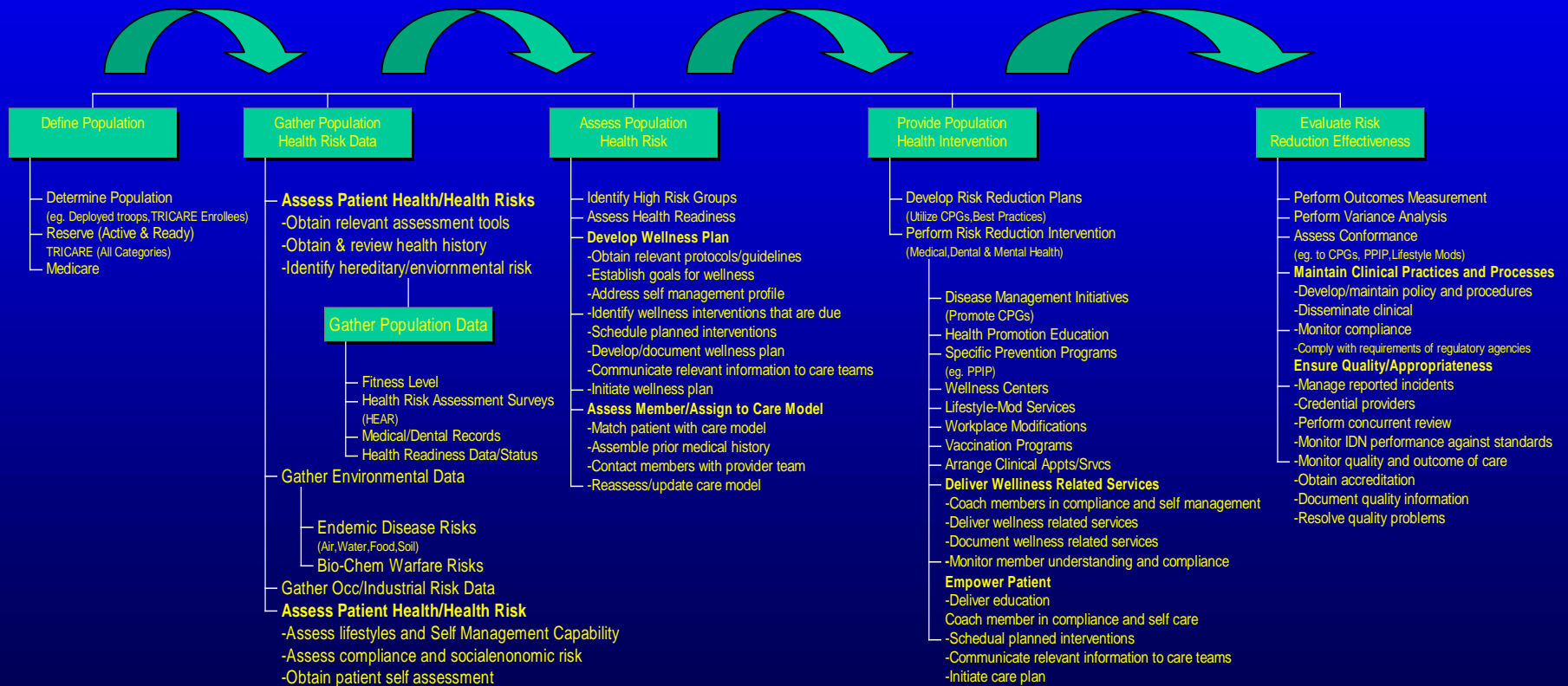
Our Current Paradigm



Strategic

Prevention

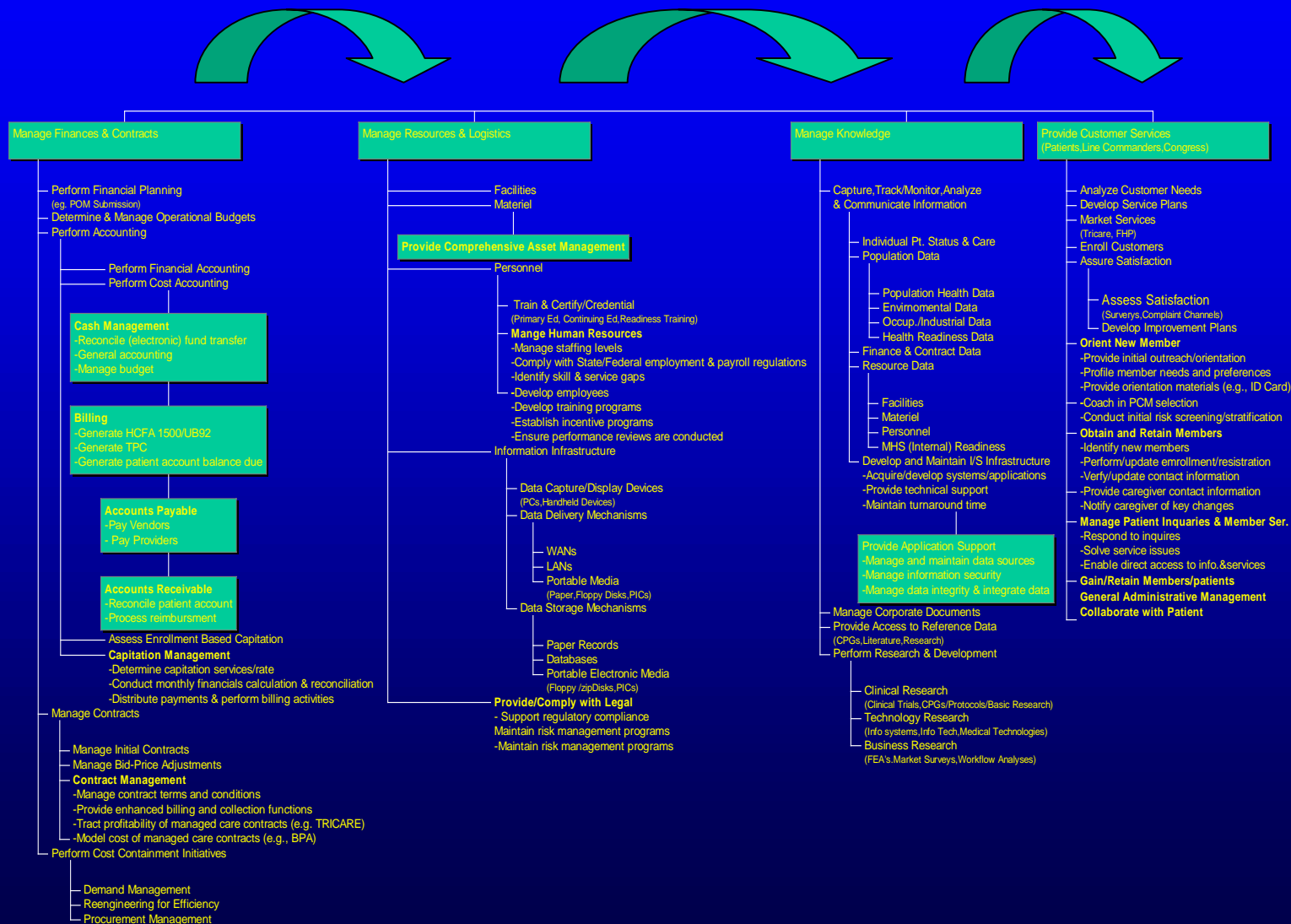
The Foundation for Population Health



Strategic

Supporting Services

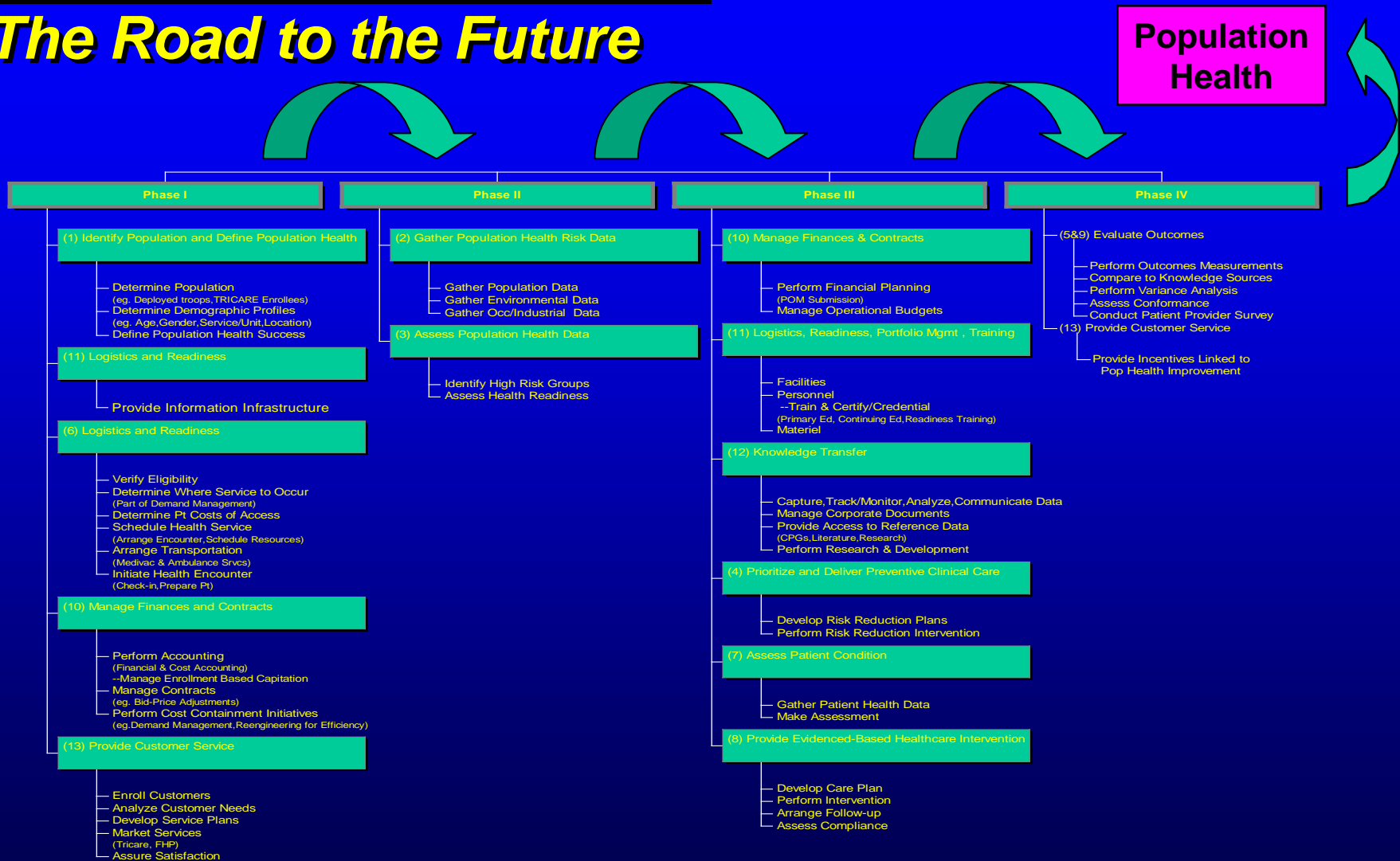
The Mortar for our system



Strategic

Population Health

The Road to the Future



For each phase, work sections concurrently
 Complete all phase sections before moving to next phase **

Strategic

Why a roadmap?

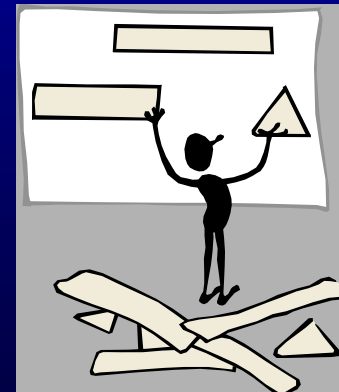
Corporate planning: EBCT example

- Why important?
- How exactly does it contribute to the mission?
- How exactly does it contribute to PH?
- On what does EBCT depend?
- What depends on EBCT? What changes?
- Where else could resources have been applied?
- Why was EBCT most important?
- Who gets it first and how?
- How will I know its successful?

Why a roadmap?

External threats to Navy Medicine: What's our plan?

- MHS Strategic Plans misaligned
 - Multiple investment managers working off different documents/interpretations of same document
 - Changing prioritization criteria
- Navy Medicine dependent on several MHS initiatives
 - Track record: late, over-budget, misses the mark
 - Program managers may not understand Navy requirements
- R&D initiatives
 - ONR relationship
 - Army as EA for medical R&D
- Resourcing shortfalls



MHS Direction/Priorities: Misaligned

Summary: Strategic Plans Side By Side 29 Jan 1999

National Military Strategy Defense Security Planning Guidance Joint Vision 2010; QDR 97	1998 Jt Warfighting Science & Tech Plan; Jt Strat Capabilities Plan; Hlth Spt Planning Guidance	FHP Capstone Document	MHS Strategic Plan 98-03	Medical Programming Guidance 00-05	Medical Readiness Strategic Plan 98-04
Goals and Objectives					
1. Know, in near-real time, the location of each person.	*person/patient	*patient	*patient	N/C	*patient
2. Know, in near-real time, the physical status of each person.					
3. Know, in near-real time, the training status of each person.					
4. Know, in near-real time, info on equipment/supplies.					
5. Know, in near-real time, location/readiness of each unit.					
6. Respond to two overlapping major theater wars, humanitarian assistance, peacekeeping, and disaster relief.					
7. Promote forward stationing.					
8. Operate as a component of a joint, consigned, or multinational force anywhere in the world.					
9. Prepare for weapons of mass destruction.					
10. Achieve joint operations for seamless integration.					
11. Ensure Reserve components are full spectrum participants.					
12. Serve as role model to emerging democracies.					
13. Maintain superior military forces.					
14. Train quality people.					
15. Train and exercise with allies and friends.					
16. Sustain the fighting forces with proper support forces.					
17. Sustain existing systems.					
18. Protect information infrastructure from tampering.					
19. Pursue a focused modernization effort.					
20. Reengineer, streamline, downsize, consolidate, computerize, and commercialize support functions.					

* Consider addressing functionally in future edition of plans

N/C No recommended change

Red = gap, inconsistency, contradiction

Working the Roadmap

- Answer the Questions
- Plan for External Threats
- Methodology
 - Systematic
 - Objective
 - Repeatable
 - Adaptable
 - Validated

TIBOD Methodology

- Adaptation of best of breed
 - Navy Medicine BCA
 - Army DTLOMS
 - USAF PM/SP
 - Best industry practice
- Mission-focused, BCA-based
- Answers the questions
 - Systematic, objective, verifiable, repeatable



Methodology identifies.....

- Process redesign opportunities
- Technology investments/alternatives
- Policy issues
- Metrics
- Constraints
- Leadership issues
- Resource requirements
- POM / Deployment Strategy

Methodology sections

- Goal definition
- Measures of Success
 - GAO Balanced Scorecard
- Required settings
- Process Redesign opportunities
- Analysis of Alternatives
 - non-technical solutions
- Preferred solutions
 - market surveys/technical analysis

Methodology sections (cont)

- Financial analysis
 - Navy Medicine spreadsheet
- Cost containment strategies
 - Resource sharing opportunities
- Policy issues
 - Staffing
 - Legislative
 - Local issues (SOFA, etc)

Methodology sections (cont)

- Constraints
 - Critical dependencies / Strategies
- Intangibles
 - Marketing
 - Politics
- Deployment plan
- Sustainment plan
- POM strategy / Resource requirements
- Leadership issues

Cross-functional assessment

- Map recommendations to overall mission
 - current mission
 - future trajectory: PH
- Identify cross-functional relationships
- Identify potential resourcing areas
- Identify constraints
- Maintain investment portfolio

Leadership Role

Three part methodology provides an objective basis for

- Maintaining investment portfolio
- Balancing current and future mission requirements
- Identifying cross-functional impacts

Planning with a vision/ navigating with a chart



Leadership: Navigating with a chart

- CEO Tool: Portfolio “Bird’s eye view”
 - Coordinate actions
 - Resource advocacy
 - Corporate planning/strategy
- Active involvement: best industry practice
 - Optimize power, influence
 - Champion change management
 - Exploit collaboratives
 - Speed implementation



Why Leadership involvement critical

MHS experience



- Change is difficult
- Organizational improvement may not be people's primary motivating factor
- Middle management is the key to success
 - executioners of the vision
 - pace/intensity of execution determines success
 - ricebowl owners
- Leadership without accountability changes nothing

In summary

- Technology critical to Navy Medicine
- Systematic, objective planning essential
- Roadmap, methodology represent best industry practice
- Leadership involvement paramount



Technology

What the past tells us.....



“Automobiles are more or less of a pleasure vehicle for good roads, their perfection not being such as to warrant the physician who purchases one in selling his horse.”

Dr. Charles Mayo, 1901



“Permit me to suggest the superiority of the telephone over the ordinary stethoscope in cases where the latter instrument was required”

F.H. Sanders, 1876

Technology Integration in Medicine

A tradition of slow progress



152 years

1816: Laennec invents the stethoscope



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Gentlemen:

1968: American Journal of Nursing

1190 JUNE 1968

Questions?

“The newest innovations and technologies have begun to alter how we conduct business in ways not foreseeable even five years ago. Those that can successfully adapt will thrive while the others will be left to wonder what happened.”

Alan Greenspan, 1998